## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, D.C. 20579

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

GREAT NORTHERN OVERSEAS CORPORATION

Claim No.CU -0150

Decision No.CU 71

Under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended

## PROPOSED DECISION

This claim against the Government of Cuba, under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, for \$1,478.20, was presented by GREAT NORTHERN OVERSEAS CORPORATION and is based upon the asserted loss of payment for merchandise shipped to Cuba.

Under Section 503 of the International Claims Settlement
Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 12; 69 Stat. 562; 72 Stat.
527; 78 Stat. 1110; 79 Stat. 988) the Commission is given jurisdiction over claims of nationals of the United States against the Government of Cuba. That section provides that the Commission shall receive and determine in accordance with applicable substantive law, including international law, the amount and validity of claims of nationals of the United States against the Government of Cuba arising since January 1, 1959 for

(a) · · · losses resulting from the nationalization, expropriation, intervention or other taking of, or special measures directed against, property including any rights or interests therein owned wholly or partially, directly or indirectly at the time by nationals of the United States, · · ·

Section 502(3) of the Act provides:

The term 'property' means any property, right or interest including any leasehold interest, and debts owed by the Government of Cuba or by enterprises which have been nationalized, expropriated, intervened, or taken by the Government of Cuba and debts which are a charge on property which has been nationalized, expropriated, intervened, or taken by the Government of Cuba.

Section 502(1) of the Act defines the term "national of the United States" as " · · · (B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, if natural persons who are citizens of the United States own, directly or indirectly, 50 per centum or more of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest of such corporation or entity."

An officer of the claimant corporation has certified that the claimant was organized in the State of New York, and that at all times between June 1946 and presentation of this claim on June 30, 1965, all of the outstanding capital stock of the claimant has been owned by a United States national. The Commission holds that claimant is a national of the United States within the meaning of Section 502(1)(B) of the Act.

The record in this claim includes a copy of a letter dated July 7, 1960 from The Royal Bank of Canada, branch in Havana, Cuba, advising claimant corporation that Cia. Comercial San Martin, S.A. of Havana, Cuba, paid collection to said bank in the amount of \$520.37 on May 12, 1960, as the balance due for goods sold and delivered; and copies of letters dated September 13, 1960 and November 30, 1960, advising that said consignee had paid additional amounts of \$478.92 on January 21, 1960 and \$478.91 on February 9, 1960, and that all three amounts were being held in a special account pending authorization to remit from the Exchange Control Board, an appropriate agency of the Cuban Government. Claimant states that it has not received the funds.

The Government of Cuba, on September 29, 1959, published its Law 568, concerning foreign exchange. Thereafter the Cuban Government effectively precluded transfers of funds, in this and similar cases, by numerous, unreasonable and costly demands upon the consignees, who were thus deterred from complying with the demands of the Cuban Government. The Commission holds that Cuban Law 568 and the Cuban Government's implementation thereof, with respect to the rights of the claimant herein, was not in reality a legitimate exercise of sovereign authority to regulate foreign exchange, but constituted an intervention by the Government of Cuba into the contractual rights of the claimant, which resulted in the taking of American-owned property within the meaning of Section 503(a) of the Act. (See In the Matter of the Claim of The Schwarzenbach Huber Company, FCSC Claim

Accordingly, in the instant claim the Commission finds that claimant's property was lost as a result of intervention by the Government of Cuba and that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the loss occurred on May 13, 1960 as to \$520.37; on January 22, 1960 as to \$478.92; and on February 10, 1960 as to \$478.91, the days after payments were acknowledged as received by the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Commission has decided that in payment of losses on claims determined pursuant to Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, interest should be allowed at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of loss to the date of settlement (See the Claim of American Cast Iron Pipe Company, FCSC Claim No. CU-0249).

Accordingly, the Commission concludes that the amount of the loss sustained by claimant shall be increased by interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from the dates on which the loss occurred, to the date on which provisions are made for the settlement thereof, as follows:

> On \$478.92 from January 22, 1960 On \$478.91 from February 10, 1960 On \$520.37 from May 13, 1960

## CERTIFICATION OF LOSS

The Commission certifies that GREAT NORTHERN OVERSEAS CORPORATION suffered a loss, as a result of actions of the Government of Cuba, within the scope of Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of One Thousand Four Hundred Seventy-Eight Dollars and Twenty Cents (\$1,478.20) with interest thereon at 6% per annum from the respective dates of loss to the date of settlement.

Dated at Washington, D. C., and entered as the Proposed Decision of the Commission

is a true and correct copy of the decision the Commission which was entered as the final 

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Theodore Jaffe, Commissioner

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NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, if no objections are filed within 15 days after service or receipt of notice of this Proposed Decision upon the expiration of 30 days after such service or receipt of notice, the decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission, unless the Commission otherwise orders. (FCSC Reg., 45 C.F.R. 531.5(e) and (g) as amended, 32 Fed. Reg. 412-13 (1967).)